

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
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GEO. B. PRESTON, Editor.
JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Clerk.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.
THE CONVENTION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.—It will be seen from the joint proceedings of the Democratic committee of the city and county, which are published on another page, that a city-and-county convention, to nominate Democratic candidates for the city and county offices to be filled at the April and August elections, has been called for the third Saturday of March, the 21st day of the month. The call was adopted unanimously, as indeed was every other proposition that was adopted at it. The joint meeting was a unit. And do not doubt that the Democracy will be united in its support of the action as the meeting was in taking it.
THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—As we predicted in the JOURNAL of Monday, the House of Representatives on that day adopted the resolution of impeachment and appointed an impeachment committee, which, according to our further prediction, yesterday impeached the President at the bar of the Senate. So far the revolution has progressed rapidly and smoothly enough. Will it continue to progress thus rapidly and smoothly? There are certain indications which dispose us to think that it will not.
The first of these indications is the Stevens' closing speech on the resolution of impeachment. If we may believe Mr. Stevens, the impeachment is not to be founded solely on the President's alleged violation of the tenure-of-office act, but also on his conduct under the reconstruction acts, if not on his whole conduct. In this line of prosecution followed, the trial plainly may consume the rest of the current Presidential term, and the object of impeachment will be thwarted, unless suspension is resorted to, in which event the President has declared that he will resist; so that in either case the revolution may encounter a check. Mr. Stevens' speech, if it truly foretells the scope of the prosecution, points to this result. Another indication is the calm and decisive message which the President has sent to the Senate in reply to its resolution denying his constitutional right to remove the Secretary of War and appoint one in his stead. It seems to us that so much and so triumphant a vindication of this action cannot fail to produce some good effect even on so bad a body as the Senate. The message in itself, we must think, is sufficient to give the Senate pause. And if the Senate pauses the revolution pauses. Finally, it is reported that several Senators, high in the trust of the majority, have already expressed their strong disgust at the spirit and manner in which the resolution of impeachment was put through the House, an expression which indicates that the "sober second thought" is even now dawning upon the Senate. And this dawn may open into day. If it does, the career of impeachment will be again snuffed out, and the revolution left to grope in its former darkness. From all these indications we are disposed to think that the revolution has got over quite the smoothest part of its road.
The rest of the way, it is true, may not after all be a very hard road to travel; yet it may be, and, considering the developments of the last two or three days, we rather conclude that it will be. There certainly is not a little ground for believing that impeachment will stick in the Senate. So encouraged, we are tempted to address impeachment the laconic message which Mr. Sumner last Friday sent his friend Stanton moved in the War Department: "Stick."
THE IDEA THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES will justify the President's impeachment, and that they will acquiesce in his removal, has been attempted to take measures for having the question of the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office law brought quietly and regularly before the Supreme Court is absurd. It cannot be entertained by any sensible man whose sense is not utterly swallowed up by blind and raging passion.
The radical party, it seems, contemplates a fight. The radical leaders are telegraphing Congress from all directions that their people will at the first signal rally to arms; thousands of the radicals of Philadelphia bivouacked on Sunday and Monday nights; and the secret radical military organization, we know, we believe, as the Army of the Republic, is extending throughout all the States of the Union, is making known through its officers to the radical authorities at Washington that it is ready to strike whenever and wherever strong arms and sharp bayonets may be needed. We do not, however, expect civil war. Whether it will be better or worse than the evils that are upon us and the still darker and dire evils that threaten us, we know not, but we are confident that it will not occur. The revolution may be fearful, but not bloody.
The President has no cause to wish to retain his office, and the Democracy have no cause to desire that he should retain it except for the sake of the Constitution, and that we believe, will triumph in any event. The President can hardly be more powerless out of office than he is in it, and the Jacobinism of Congress can scarcely be more reckless and unrestrained than Ben Wade as President than with Andrew Johnson. The Congressional radicals can gain nothing by impeachment to compensate them in any degree for the popular wrath and indignation that they stir up against themselves and their party by that insane if not treasonable measure. The Union, the Constitution, the persecuted President, and the wronged people will be avenged, and the avenging day will be the next election day.
Whether the radical party in Congress, when it shall have taken the old career, and when Ben Wade, into the Presidential chair, if it shall ever do so, will, in its flash of imaginary triumph, inflict still crueller and more horrible wrongs upon the South than it has already done, we cannot know. Let it do its worst, and the people will in their own appointed time do their best.

Many members of Congress have bought perfumes at the public expense, putting them down under the head of "stationery." When negro delegations shall have seats upon the floor this item will be unnecessary.
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE calls loudly upon Congress to take Alabama in immediately with her rejected constitution. The Tribune never failed to support any proposed radical outrage. If it were to fail in one case, its most familiar acquaintance would know it by sight.
A Chicago paper speaks of a man who has lived in that city ten years. He has probably made it a rule not to go out of doors after dark.

THE OHIO RADICALS denounce as grossly lawless the vote of the Democratic Legislature of that State to rescind the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. But the Cincinnati Commercial, a moderately radical journal, reminds its friends that, in the winter of 1860-61, the Ohio Legislature ratified the amendment then proposed on the subject of slavery, intended to reassure the South that there was no disposition on the part of the State to interfere with it; and, politics being changed, the next year, repealed the ratification. So even a radical Legislature may occasionally act as an example which can be followed to advantage by a conservative one.
THE MINOR editor of the New York Times, who writes the paragraphs in that paper in small type (type of himself), under the head of "Minor Topics," in reply to a remark of ours that "nothing is left to be done," expresses the hope that "no body will attempt to do anything." He had better not attempt to do anything, for he always faintly understands his paper and himself. Perhaps we ought to have said that only he is "left to be done," for he is as now as he was at the time of his election.

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Arrival and Departure of Mails.

First Eastern	Second Eastern	Third Eastern	Fourth Eastern	First Western	Second Western	Third Western	Fourth Western
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
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Arrival and Departure of Trains.

First Eastern	Second Eastern	Third Eastern	Fourth Eastern	First Western	Second Western	Third Western	Fourth Western
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

Regular Packets.

First Eastern	Second Eastern	Third Eastern	Fourth Eastern	First Western	Second Western	Third Western	Fourth Western
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
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LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

The grapevine slacked up a little yesterday.

Large numbers of cattle are being purchased in Sumner county, Tennessee, and driven to the blue-grass country of Kentucky to fatten for Northern markets.

The commencement exercises of the Kentucky School of Medicine take place in the Weisiger building to-night.

Professor J. W. Maxwell will deliver the valedictory address.

A genuine account of the early life of General Grant, by his father, written expressly for the New York Ledger, is now being published in that excellent paper. See the advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

On Monday evening, March 24th, a grand ball will be given at Madison Temple for the praiseworthy object of obtaining funds with which to buy an organ for the new Jewish Temple, corner of Sixth and Broadway.

Dr. George F. Collins, the murderer of Thomas J. Manly, on presentation before the City Court yesterday waived an examination, and was remanded to jail to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

The vote was taken Saturday in the county of Wilson, Tennessee, on the subject of the subscription of three hundred thousand dollars by that county to the capital stock of the Lebanon and Gallatin Railroad. We will be advised of the result in a few days.

—Jesse J. Brown, Esq., who is one among the heavy stockholders in the New Albany Rolling Mill, has disposed of part of his interest to the Hon. P. M. McDaniel, the sum of \$10,000. The owners of the Rolling Mill at present are as follows: J. Bragdon, W. C. DePaul, J. J. Brown, J. S. McDonald, M. McDonald, Mrs. M. A. Lapsley, R. P. Main, and G. B. McDonald.

A poor woman, who gave her name as Mary Barnes, from Green county, arrived here on the Nashville train yesterday afternoon, in quest of some of her relatives, who she thought were in this city. She had an infant child in arms, and both were in a very equal condition. Failing to meet up with her relatives, the woman applied to the Police Office, and was kindly sent to the Alms-house, where her kindred or friends can find her.

—The burglars of Wisconsin have invented a new mode of "prospecting" after family plate. They pretend to sell a patent furnishing powder, which is proven to be effective on the face of the prospecting housekeeper brings forth the suspects, and, of course, the next night, the amateur polisher steals them. This is chemical, but not comical.

—Some suppose that every learned man is an educated man. No such thing. The man is educated who knows himself, and who is content with his own views of men and things around him. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world; the reason is they are not educated men. Learning is only the means, not the end; its value consists in giving the means of acquiring the use of which, properly man, enriches the mind.

—A splendid new Chinese theater was dedicated recently in San Francisco. It is called the "Theater of the East," and is a fine example of the architecture of that country. The theater is a fine example of the architecture of that country. The theater is a fine example of the architecture of that country.

—We were pleased yesterday to meet Mr. Lewis Leland, a junior member of that distinguished family of landlords, whose name is known from center to circumference of the nation. Mr. Leland is here to inspect the new Galt House with a view to leasing or in some manner taking charge of it when it shall have received the finishing touches. He has also visited the finishing touches. He has also visited the finishing touches.

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